

Notice of Completion of Inventory of Native American Human Remains and associated funerary artifacts from the Chugach region of Alaska within The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013 of the completion of the inventory of human remains and associated funerary artifacts from the Chugach region of Alaska within The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, a department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Representatives of culturally affiliated Indian tribes are advised that the human remains from the Chugach region of Alaska will be retained by The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology until May 3, 1993, after which they may be repatriated the culturally affiliated groups.

The detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains and associated funerary artifacts from the Chugach region of Alaska, within The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, has been made by University Museum professional curatorial staff, which includes a specialist in physical anthropology and prehistoric archaeology, and representatives of the Chugach Corporation.

Between 1930 and 1935 Frederica de Laguna carried out legally authorized archaeological studies in Prince William Sound, Alaska. A reconnaissance was done in 1930 for The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and in 1933 an expedition was sponsored by the National Museum of Denmark and by The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. Another expedition, in 1935, was sponsored by The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology with grants from the American Philosophical Society and National Research Council.

Among the archeological resources collected were human remains and artifacts associated with specific burials. Recent assessment studies indicate that between twenty and forty individuals are represented by bone fragments; disarticulated and incomplete remains do not allow us to be absolutely certain of the number of individuals represented. The artifacts include but are not limited to historic glass trade beads, native shell and bone beads, chipped and other stone implements, garment remnants and bone tools. The Nuchek, Shallow Water, Sheep Bay, Port Gravina, Tatilek, Kiniklik, Chenega and Montague Island people are among those represented in this group. Specific Site evidence is available for most of the individuals.

Representatives of any Indian tribe believed to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Chugach region of Alaska that have not been contacted should talk with Rebecca A. Buck, Registrar, The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 33rd and Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19101-6324, (215-898-7900) before May 3, 1993.

Dated: April 7, 1993

Dr. Francis P. McManamon
Departmental Consulting Archeologist
Archaeological Assistance Division
National Park Service
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